R. BROCKWAY'S METHODS.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY FORE. WOST AMONG PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

sperts to Prison Reform Testify to the Excellence of the Results-Corporal Puntahmest Necessary is Nome Cases Mr. Brockway Declared to He Incapable of truelty and to He Sympathetic - The Samber of Panishments Not Exernive

The Excellence of the Manual Training, Engene Smith, a lawyer at 31 Plue street, has a Secretary of the Prison Association of New ex for many years. He is also a member of National Prison Association, and has writmany papers that have been read at the tings of the National Pelson Association, the erican Social Science Association, and the onal Conference of Charities and Correc-He is the author of a pamphlet published

the Society for Political Education of New *k, entitled "Prison Science; with Special ence to Recent New York Legislation." In lition to these analifications for giving an inigent and valuable opinion on the general ect of prison management. Mr. Smith is ened especially to speak of the management of e Elmira Reformatory under Mr. Brockway, suse of his close personal study of that intition, and his intimate knowledge of Mr. ockway in an official capacity.

Mr. Smith, when seen by a Sun reporter, was ret asked for his views of the physical corwive methods employed at Elmira. He replied: "In regard to the matter of corporal punishment, it is perfectly evident that order and displine must be maintained in a reformatory, ed to do that there must be force vested in the overnment. It must be physical force, too, he public, perhaps, is apt to lose sight of the fact that moral sussion, appeals to pride and to sense of shame or of honor, which is the est means of discipline and restraint in the amily or the school, is wholly inadequate to maintain order in a prison. You have to do with men who have made themselves brutish by their ces whose moral sensibilities are nearly exaguished, and who can be deeply moved only arough their physical sensations. In this description I refer not to the rank and file, but to e worst and most debased class of the prisoners; and it is for this worst class that severe prishments must be provided if you would vert riot and anarchy. The question is, What

rm of punishment is most effective and least

'It is claimed by Mr. Brockway, and by those who take the same view of the matter, that peronal chastisement is better adapted than any other mode of punishment to secure the desired nd. The substitutes for 'paddling' that have een used are such as prolonged confinement in ditude in a dark cell, with a limited supply of food, but this has been found by experience to be highly dangerous in its results. It is liable to produce insanity, as well as serious and lasting physical injuries. It is a significant fact that all of the testimony which has been adduced against the Reformatory and the utmost efforts of its enemies have failed to reveal a single instance in which any permanent disfigurement or physical injury has been left as the result of paddling. This in itself is a very strong argument in support of the claim that paddling s the least injurious mode of punishment that has ever been devised."

"Have you seen any evidence in any investigation that Mr. Brockway has ever inflicted this punishment vindictively?" the reporter asked. "I have known Mr. Brockway intimately for many years," Mr. Smith replied, "and I believe hat he is incapable of any cruelty. He is a man da sympathetic and kindly nature, but, at the me time, he possesses great strength of charter and force of will. In all these respects he eminently the man to secure an efficient and jost humane administration. I have often vised the Reformatory, and have waiked through se workshops in company with Mr. Brockway, and it has been to me an interesting spectacle to serve how the men's faces brightened at the easant word to one inmate after another there ppeared to be the most cordial and sympathetic clations between them. The fact of the mater is this: There is a certain percentage, omparatively small, of the convicts who are icious and almost or quite incorrigible. They re the evildoers to whom Mr. Brockway is unloubtedly and most righteously a terror. But our-fifths of the inmates of the Reformatory amenable to renovating influences. They astitute the overwhelming majority of the pulation of the Reformatory, and the relaons existing between them and Mr. Brockway of a most sympathetic character. There sists a strong feeling of personal loyalty and evotion on their part toward Mr. Brockway. on they regard is their best friend.

Mr. Brockway has more personal magnetism an any other man I have ever known. It is is quality that has enabled him to bring out in convicts that which is the best in them, id to awaken in them ambition and aspiration a better things.

One word further in regard to Mr. Brockway. le is known to the general public only as the aperintendent of the Elmira Reformatory. It test so generally known that Mr. Brockway as a world-wide celebrity among specialists in ison science. Among students in the philosoby of crime and in the science of prison reform ere is no living authority who occupies a igher rank. His writings and his addresses efore scientific bodies on these topics have sizely moulded the modern development of ison science, not in this country alone, but coughout Europe also, and especially in Japan. nd as a practical prison manager, as the origatur of scientific methods and agencies for the habilitation of the convict, I know of no one, mong the living or the dead, who has rendered ich signal services as he has to the cause of

Lewis ti, Janes has for ten years been resident of the Brooklyn Ethical Assoation. The subject of the treatment of imbuals in penal and reformatory institutions as been frequently and thoroughly considered that association, and has especially engaged ie study of its President. When Mr. Janes as asked yesterday by a SEN reporter if he

as asked yesterday by a SEN reporter if he as as asked yesterday by a SEN reporter if he ad, besides his general information on the subset, special knowledge of the Elmira Reformacy which would make him willing to give his lews on its management, he replied:

"I have spent within the last two years about week in the institution, and have given four ctures there to the inmates at different times, ad I have made it my business while there to ecome acquainted with the institution and its orkings, and to question Mr. Brockwar and there as carriedly as I could about the policy later as carriedly as I could about the policy later as carriedly as I could about the policy later as carriedly as I could about the policy later as carriedly as I could about the policy later as carriedly as I could about the policy later and support the product of the institution. Everything I saw convinced me of excellence of the methods and of the results high the they obtained. My tone of mind leads a perhaps, to take a scientific view of those atters, and to judge very largely by the results, though I had had a general knowledge of me of the movements that had been made in the direction of prison reform. I was not aware will I went to Elmira and saw for myself that a had in this country an institution conducted a scientific principles; but there we have one, of the whole tone of the institution is such that I don't think a person could be there for an arr, in the presence of the insates, and not see that he was in an entirely different place from the ordinary State prison.

"The whole appearance of the place is different.

in the presence of the inmares, and in from the was in an entirely different place from dinary State prison.

The whole appearance of the place is different by the heightness and readiness with which inmates answer in their chases, and in a give if the atmosphere of a great school or than a penal institution; and, in fact, senal idea is kept out entirely. The many don't hook upon any treatment—if you see to call it such—which they apply to the as panishment for crime. They don't attack the weight the amount of their deserts in matter of punishment, but everything which indertake is with the idea of producing a rm and bringing about a different state of the order of the world with rourse; not sell so ut into the world with rourse; not sell so ut into the world with rourse; not sell to be because they will be marked a spirit. It is noy soon that the whole of the discipline of the citation has had that general result with the fit tourse, there are some incorregibles to the your cannot reach, probably, by any thusts but the number of strikingly small. I as combinering the total number of immates of have

any other way; as there are occasionally pupils in the public schools, for example, that either have to be expelled from the school or controlled in some such way as that. In an institution where men are sent after the commission of crime, taking into consideration their character, and their surroundings, and their environment during their past life, it would be very remarkable indeed it there was not a considerable proportion of men who could not be controlled except by some seri of physical compulsion.

A Instituted in an interview which an evening paper had with Mrs. Lowell the other day—and I have great respect for Mrs. Lowell for the work which she has done in connection with our charitable institutions a statement that the Recommendation of the series of conducting it without the infliction of physical pennities, or something to that effect, it seems to nee but that was a nistable. No intelligent prenices of something to that effect, it seems to nee but that was a nistable wars to be conducting it without the infliction of some physical pennity. Todoubtedly in the earlier years there was a resort more to softens confinement, but Mr. Brackway told me and it believe that he is certainly sincere that his experience had led him to the conclusion that believe that he is certainly sincere that his experience had water diet. The emental effect of the latter was worse; if was more injurious to the person by short infliction of physical pain than could possibly be obtained by the comparatively long infliction of physical pain than could possibly be obtained by the comparatively long infliction with a lifetion; and that if I, for example, had a choice, I should choose the spanishy rather than the solitars confinement. In this, dwelling on their own condition whils they are in solitary confinement, the prisoners get to be specied of solitary confinement. In this, dwelling on their own condition whils they are in solitary confinement, the prisoners get to be sort of martyrs in their own monitor. In the other case the

and character of the physical pullishment in posed?

"No. I have been inclined to trust to his judgment in that matter as to the amount. It seems to be proved that a large majority of the inmates never receive physical punishment at all, and the minority receive it only once, twice, or three times in the course of their whole term in prison. Although, taking 1,000 or 1,500 people, and counting up the number of punishments for five years, the aggregate seems very large, yet when you come to average it, it is not so large after all.

"If I should unfortunately have a young friend who fell into criminal ways, there is no institution in the world, it think, to which I had rather see him to than to the Elmira Reformatory. My interest in it is purely from an ethical and scientific point of view. I have no personal interest there.

"You have taken considerable interest in the subject of scientific prison reform?"

"For several years I have felt an interest in this subject. In the Brooklyn Ethical Association, of which I have been President for ten years, this is one of our principal points of study—the treatment of prisoners, charitable methods, &c. All this has entered into our work, and it was through that largely that I was led to this special investigation."

"What effect, in your opinion, is this persecution of the management of the institution calculated to have on the general subject of prison reform?"

"As far as the public are influenced by the results of the second of the prison reform?"

tion of the management of the institution calculated to have on the general subject of prison reform?"

"As far as the public are influenced by the false stories which have been told of the Reformatory, of course the effect must be bad, very bad, and calculated to retard the whole movement. We hope that the public will see the facts as they actually are before receiving a wrong impression. I suppose there is no manual training school in the country, perhaps, as perfect as the Elmira Reformatory. People have gone there from some of our best manual training schools and have obtained ideas there. They teach forty trades in the institution, and the trades are taught in so thorough a manner that the graduate goes out able to do good work in his trade, whatever it may be. That, of course, gives him an entirely different standing in the community from that which he had, as a rule, when he went in. It gives him an opportunity, a chance in life, which he never had before. That is one of the excellent features, I think, of the whole system. The introduction of the military drill at Elmira is semething. I believe, entirely new in an institution of that kind, and the effect of it is good, not only as a physical training, but morally as well-action for that kind, and the effect of it is good, not only as a physical training which the inmates get there under Prof. Monks is admirable. He is a man thoroughly qualified by nature for that kind of work. He is a genial, whole-souled, kindly man, overflowing with good nature, and yet with a thorough understanding of the class of men he has to deal with. His whole influence is fatherly and ennobling to their characters.

"Mr. Brockway's experience has led him to place more emphasis on this question of moral training and of training in the sciences, &c., than has ever been done before in an institution of the kind, I think. I have never known anything of the kind elsewhere. They have these classes in entire every Sunday. They also have classes in thice every sounday. They also have c

MRS. SCHUIUS OUEER DOINGS. Borrowed Money in Her Husband's Name-Spent It for Herself and Friends.

When Mrs. Mary Schub, aged 25 years, the wife of a well-to-do manufacturing tailor at 175 Bogart street. Williamsburgh, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday for obtaining \$200 under false pretences from Mrs. Annie Blum, a washerwoman at 210 Mescrole street, several other women stepped up to make complaints. Mrs. Rosa Schmitt of 309 Withers street, said she gave Mrs. Schuh \$450 on the representation that her husband, Mr. Schuh, wanted it. Mrs. Kramer of 219 Scholes street, parted with a like amount, while Mrs. Meyer of Graham avenue and Boerum street, gave the woman \$100, and Mrs. Niegenbenner of 303 Floyd street, parted with \$110. Isaac Feldman. of Johnson avenue and Ewen street, says he is out \$000 by Mrs. Schuh's false representations. There are said to be more than a dozen other persons who were victimized in the same way. Mrs. Schuh is gossl-looking and dresses well. Her husband owns a row of seven houses, and has a large tailor shop. She began to borrow money last May. All the persons from whom Mrs. Schoh got money knew that her husband's credit was good, and thought he needed the money in his business. Schuh made good some of his wife's leans, but when they came upon him thick and fast he refused to pay back any more money, and told the victims that they could praceed eriminally against his wife if they wished. Mrs. Schuh was arrested on Mrs. Blum's charge on Tuesday, and remanded by Justice Watson until yesterday. She cried when she was arraigned again, and pleaded with her victims to be lethient with her. She promised to work hard in her husband's shop every day in order to pay back all the money she got. The Justice remanded her until next Tuesday, and fixed bail at \$1,000. Her husband refused to furnish bail, and she was sen to jail.

It is said that she spent nearly all the money in the purchase of expensive things for her home, and also gave her friends valuable presents. money last May. All the persons from whom

THE JEROME PARK RESERVOIR Aqueduct Commissioners Bertde to Begin Proceedings to Acquire the Land,

The Aqueduct Commissioners took the step yesterday which will result in the transforma-tion of the old Jerome Park race track in the annexed district into a miniature lake for supply of Croton water to that part of the city

above the Harlem River.

The matter of taking that property for the construction of a supply and distributing reser-voir has occupied the Commission for more than a year. It had been decided that it was for the best interest of the city to secure the land, and the Commissioner of Public Works was directed

the Commissioner of Public Works was directed to have prepared plan sheets and property maps showing the different parcels of land necessary to be taken.

This action could have been receded from at any time, but yesterday the motter was clinched by the approval of the imaps and plans and by a decision to request the Carporation Commel to begin proceedings for the evasiemmation of the property required. As soon as the Court shall appoint commissioners to condemn the property ritle in it will vest in the city. It is expected that the land alone will cost the city about \$1.00.000.

Mayor filtroy was present at the meeting to

The fore this matter of the investigation came is tall I talked over the question of discipline by thoroughly with Mr. Brockway. I went the investigation of discipline is the metter throughly a little could be matter thoroughly—a little could be present infliction of correct panishment, although I had come to the construction of Reservoir D in Carmel, Putnam size which it would be very difficult to reach in

DUMAS'S NOISY NEIGHBORS.

OLD HORSE TRADER COM-PLAINS ABOUT A SALOON.

He Says that "Fake" Weddings Are Per formed There The Proprietor Pays the Weddings Are Genuine and Confesses to a Vandeville Club and Labor Meetings.

The Excise Board yesterday listened to the street against the saloon kept by Mendel Vamm. and his son Harry at 138 Ludlow street. Dumas had several witnesses, but they did not cor-roborate his statements. Policemen Henry, Dooley, and Donnelly of the Eldridge street station said that they had entered Yamm's place several times on Dumas's complaint, and each time found a wedding going on. There was always a woman dressed as a bride. Mr. Dumas declared that she was only a fake to cover disorderly conduct. Yamm's attorney denied this story, and said that the hall over the sa-



loon was more frequently hired for Jewish weddings than any other place in the neighborhood. The Board reserved decision.

A reporter called on Mr. Dumas yesterday afternoon. His house in the rear of 140 Lud-low street is an old tumble-down frame building, built, Mr. Dumas said, before the Revolution. On the lower floor lives Mr. Dumas's brother; Mr. Dumas occupies the second story, and another brother, who, Mr. Dumas says, is razy, lives on the top floor. Dumas is 68 years old, fat, red-faced, blue-eved, and white-haired. He esembles George Francis Train. He wore a pair of eyeglasses, a yellow undershirt, suspenders brown trousers, and easy slippers when the reporter called. He became excited when he spoke of his neighbors in 138.

"Every Saturday night and all day on Sun day," he said, "they have a Jew wedding. Not



real wedding, you know, but just a fake wed ding, to cover up their carousing and disorderly conduct. They keep up their infernal dancing and singing and cornet and trombone playing

till long after midnight, and I cannot sleep. "Then I go out into the yard and call them all the names I can think of, and of course they re taliate, but the worse they can call me is an old crank. Every night in the week some dodgasted sheeny tailors' organization meets there, and then the Chairman picks up his gavel at 1 o'clock and until midnight it's just pound, pound, pound, until they would set the angels in heaven to swearing at the din. That fellow must be a blacksmith the way he slings that

gavel.

"Why, I have to nail up blankets in front of
my windows and stuff cotton in my ears so that
I can snatch a little sleep. My business—I'm a



THE WEDDING HALL. horse trader—is being ruined because I don't get my sleep, and so am not fit to work. They say I ough to move away from their neighborhood, and that they will chase me out because I am not a Jew. Let them try it, and I'll get down my old rifle on the wall there and give them a dose.

"I keep a diary about what they do from night to night. So that's where I get my docu-mentary evidence, you see. Here I sit nearly crazed at night, while the trombone is nearly bursting my head and write down what is going on. Here, for instance, is a day in March: "Reli let loose! Cornet tooting loud enough to burst my ears!! Sheenies yelling and hooting to beat Old

"That's the way my diary goes, page after page, showing night after night of sleepless ago-ny for me!" "Right here in this house I've lived since 1829, and when my poor old mother died I promised her the house should never be sold till I was car-



fellow throws up his window and reviles us, calling us 'Jews, sheenies, theves, and soundrels."

"Besides the weddings there is a vandeville club which meets here, and the labor unions, cloak makers, cap makers, and garment cutters, have their business meetings here. Then the independent Order of the Sons of Abraham meets here, too. Waat? He says we have a property bride? Well, there's the only woman around here. She must be the bride."

And voung Yamm pointed to a typical east side Jewesa, who atood near by, with her head thrown forward, in open-eyed wonder. The welding hall is fitly feet long and twenty wide. From the low ceiling hung Jananese lanterns and grimy brass candelabra. Around the sides of the room extended a narrow bench attached to the well, and at one end was a curious cabinet, bearing a Hebrew inscription and several mysterious symbols. In front of this were the altar and several ordinary wooden chairs. Heer tables were scattered around. Hack of the altar was a sign with the words, in large letters, "No Refusing." Yamm could not explain what it meant, but pointed to the other end of the room, where a similar sign said, "No Smeking." The side windows are not more than seven feet from those of Mr. Dumas's bedreom.

Capt. Cartwright of the Ekirisige street station said that he believed that the weeldings were boing fide, and was inclined to think of Mr. Dumas's a chronic growler.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The preliminary practice games of the football teams began yesterday, and two accidents were promptly reported from different sections of the country, both of them, apparently, of a serious nature. The practice in all the games is under the new football rules, but the promise that these rules would remove all roughness and danger from the game does not seem to be very roseate at the beginning of the season. The men who have football at heart have revised the rules carefully and laboriously, as a result of the per-sistent public demand for less brutality in the sport, and it is to be hoped that the managers of the games, particularly those which occur in this city, will consider public opinion still further, as far as the sport is concerned, by placing the management of their games in the hands of persons of ability and experience.

Probably nothing short of a civil war has ever

created so much concentrated and bitter ex-citement as the mistakes, blunders, and general difficulties concerning the sale of football tickets for the big games in this city. Various men have had a hand in the work of selling the tickets and seating crowds of from 20,000 to 30,000 people, but the air has always been filled with complaints and reproaches. It has been suggested a great many times that all the uncertainty could be avoided by turning over the practical work of ticket selling to men who have been accustomed for many years to handle large crowds of people. The names of such men orcur readily to New Yorkers. A season or two ago Frank Sanger, Henry E. Abbey, and Mr. Bailey of Barnum & Bailey show, all expressed their willingness to undertake this work for the collegians. They did not intend to make any charge for their services, but they agreed as a matter of accommodation to the public and the collegians to arrange the seats on the grounds, attend to the disposal of the tickets, and all the other details of preparing for a big crowd of spectators after the business methods used at the Madison Square Garden, the Metropolitan Opera House, and the Barnum & Bailey show.

Many people have noted that the names of a for the big games in this city. Various men

Many people have noted that the names of

certain number of people who live in New York are published nowadays among the prominent personages present at first-night theatrical per ormances. They are names that do not, as a rule, appear in the newspapers at any other time, and they are published, as though in response to a widespread public demand, three or four times in a week, according to the frequency of first-night performances. Many of these names are known to be those of New Yorkers who have long since passed their prosperous days and who spend much of their time about the prominent cafés and hotels of the city. A local manager, in speaking of the matter yester "The trick is a very simple one. The majority of New Yorkers, whether they are prominent or not, send or go to a theatre, select two or more seats, pay for them, and disappear. We may know who they are when disappear. We may know who they are when we sell them the seats, but we never take the liberty of putting their names down, or make mention of the fact that they have purchased tickets. This is because many of the people who attend the theatres may have private reasons for not wishing the fact published in the papers. In fact, some of our best patrons have taken occasion to speak to the doorkeeper or acting manager, requesting that their names under no circumstances should be given to the reporters. It is a curious thing that people of real prominence are the ones who are particularly sensitive on this score. As an illustration, one night last winter Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney, and Col. Oliver Payne all wandered into our theatre about 8:30 o'clock, bought four seats pretty well back, and sat there chatting and laughing at the play with great amishility. They were not in evening dress, and they made a very joily and unpretentions quartet. The play which was on the boards was an absurd sort of farce comedy of the knock-about variety school. The press agent of the company learned of the presence of the millionaires, and the next day the papers were flooded with notices to the effect that society endorsed the piece and that the Vanderbilta, Depews, and Paynes were enthusiastic about it. I took the liberty of seeing Mr. Vanderbilt the next day, as he had purchased the tickets in my presence, and disclaimed on

Vanderbilts, Depews, and Paynes were enthusiastic about it. I took the liberty of seeing Mr. Vanderbilt the next day, as he had purchased the tickets in my presence, and discialmed on the part of the house any intention of advertising ourselves at the expense of himself and his friends. He was very nice about it, but toid me distinctly that such mention was always distasteful to him. The list of the names of first-nighters regularly printed in the papers is practically supplied by the people themselves. Take a list of the names in to-day's papers, for instance, and you will find among them those of advance agents, bookmakers, second-rate literary hacks, no less than three men who keep saloons on Broadway, a livery stable proprietor, several actors out of engagement, and so on. They all come under the head of prominent people present. This is because they always send to the box office of the theatre to secure their seats before the performance, enclosing the money for tickets, and thus getting their names on the first-night list of the house. As an additional reminder to us, so that we shall not forget to put their names on the list, they either telegraph or write us on the day of the performance, announcing that they are coming and that their seats are engaged. Typewritten copies of the list are made out and handed to the reporters of such papers as make it a point to print the names of the people in the audience. Sometimes a few hames are left out, and usually the people thus slighted drop in the theatre on the following night to ask if anythink has gone wrong. There is no secret about these lists of first-nighters, and there never has been. The only point is that people lmagine that the theatres seek this sort of advertising on their own account, whereas it is really done in deference to the clearly expressed wishes of a great number of the first-nighters themselves.

One incident of Mr. Hammerstein's recent display of activity against his partners in Thirty-fourth street was the prompt return of that gentleman after he had taken leave, in a spectacular way, of the premises. In the music hall, where all the trouble occurred, Mr. Hammersteln had a handsome office finely fitted up, merstein had a handsome office finely fitted up, with inlaid floor and beautiful decorations. After Mr. Hammerstein's discharge by Judge Voorhis he rode at once to Thirty-fourth street, and with the aid of seven or eight men literally wrecked his office. He pulled down the curtains, tore the pictures from the walls, and three everything into the middle of the room, where all was picked up by a truckman, piled up in a huge van, and carted up to Harlem to the manager's house. When he had finished his work at the music hall the office looked as though a free fight had been waging there for a week. On leaving the place Mr. Hammerstein announced to the whole neighborhood that he was going away from it forever. The following right somebody told him that there was an air of unwonted hilarity about the Thirty-fourth street music hall on account of his absence, and that his former partners had said that they were deligated and relieved because he was no longer with them. Mr. Hammerstein listened attentively, and then, putting on his hal and coal, he house, looking carelessiy at the audience. From this point he wandered up to the reef, then down to the cellar, and across the stage, and was, in the language of one of the employees, "all over the place, from the beginning to the end of the show." with inlaid floor and beautiful decorations

There is to be a children's fair at Madison Square Garden this winter which will be copied upon the lines of such fêtes and banars annu-ally held in various parts of Europe. They are a novelty as yet to New York, though they form THE ALLEGED PROPERTY BRIDE.

The out feet lires, or until my poor insules brother was dead. I always ellopred my old home here till eight months ago, when that Yamm moved in there, and then hell troke income, and it's been losse ever since."

Yamm cannot speak English. His son, Harry, said: "What, that old growler? Why, he's the crank of the neighborhood. If he sees a little child he kicks it away, He is separated from his wife and has no woman in the house. A woman hater and a crank! We have a hall up stairs to let out for society meetings and west-dings. Sometimes we have a party of fifty or sixtly here, but never any disturbance. We have a sixtly here, but never any disturbance. We have a stair as the children are concerned.

THE DRIVEWAY ONCE MORE

PARK ROARD IN NO HURRY TO KEEP ITS PROMISE.

Mr. Bell Tried to Hasten the Appointment of a Landscape Architect, but Was Op-posed by Messra, Clausen and Tappen. Park Commissioner Bell, who thinks it is about time the Park Board made good its promise to appoint an acceptable landscape architect to supervise the work of constructing the Harlem River Driveway, brought the matter to the attention of his colleagues at a meeting of the Board yesterday, in a resolution re St. Gaudens, and Stanford White, artist, sculp tor, and architect, to submit the name of one or more persons whom they would consider com-petent to act as landscape architect so that the appointment might be made as speedily as pos-

This action of Mr. Bell was evidently a painful surprise to both President Clausen and Commissioner Tappen, the other members of the Board who were present. Messra, Chase, St. Gaudens, and White constituted a sub-committee of many representatives of artistic New York who protested against proceeding with the driveway without proper supervision. Their first protest was received with a snub, but a second, reenforced by an urgent request therefor from the Mayor, elicited a reply in which the necessity for employing a landscape architect was admitted, and the proposition was made that the protestants suggest the names of competent men. Acting on this letter Commissioner Bell proposed to make the suggestion an invitation to present names, but he met with decided

"I object very decidedly to that resolution," and President Clausen. "I thought this con-troversy was closed, and I am sure I don't want o reopen it. I have no desire to write any more letters about landscape gardeners. We have written to Mayor Gilroy that we will receive stiggestions."

Yes, but we have resolved to appoint the man they may suggest," urged Commissioner

"No, sir, not at all," exclaimed Mr. Clauser "We told the Mayor that we would welcome names, but we can and will appoint whom we please. We don't know these people you refer to in this matter, anyway. All our communications on the subject have been with the Mayor's office. Why should we write to unknown persons asking their assistance? We must refuse to ask Mesers, St. Gaudens, Chase, and White to run this Board. We won't coax them to send in their names of candidates for landscape gardener."

Mr. Tappen was also opposed to Mr. Bell's resolution, and he asked that gentleman to with-

"There shouldn't be any difficulty about getting a landscape gardener," put in President Clausen. "The woods are full of them. I never saw or heard of so many as I have since this controversy has been on."

"My idea," said Mr. Bell, "is that this appointment should not be delayed unnecessarily, and that is why I have offered this resolution. In view of the opposition to it I will withdraw it for the present.

Commissioners Bell again fell foul of the other two Commissioners when he offered a resolution providing that no more money should be paid to Contractor John C. Redgers, who is building the second section of the driveway, until he catches up on his work.

"Fully 20 per cent. of the time allowed Mr. Rodgers for the completion of his work has expired," said Mr. Bell, "and he has done only about 3 per cent. I don't think Rodgers should be paid for work he has not done."

Commissioner Tappan said that Rodgers was doing his work well.

"If you don't withdraw that resolution I'll vote against it," declared President Clausen, with some asperity.

"I don't care; vote!" replied Mr. Bell. The vote was taken, and he stood alone in support of the resolution.

The Board promised to take action regarding the increase of roused take action regarding the increase of roused. "There shouldn't be any difficulty about get-

vote was taken, and he stood alone in support of the resolution.

The Board promised to take action regarding the increase of pay of the Park police doors, which is a support of the park police doors, and the patrolar of t

ASSOCIATED PRESS "NEWS." Political Information Sent Out to Clients

from Connecticut. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press" published in its afternoon organ in this city yesterday a Hartford, Conn., despatch in which the

following statements were made: "The Republican leaders of the State are in vention. All the 304 delegates are here. The Convention opened in Foot Guard Armory at 2 o'clock, with W. Simons as permanent Chairman. The usual committees were appointed and the Convention then adjourned until to-

and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow."

As a matter of fact the Convention did not meet until 8 o'clock P. M., and Mr. Simons was not chosen permanent Chairman at any time. Comment is unnecessary; and, in view of the daily expose of fakes and faisehoods in the al-leged news reports of the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press," surprise at the circulation of the foregoing false intelli-gence by that concern is also out of place.

ITS WAR NEWS UP TO DATE.

The United Press Service Far in Advance of Reuter's Its " Beat" on the Battle of Plag-Yang.

Loxnon, Sept. 18.-Great surprise is expressed in London newspaper circles at the utter breakdown of the service of licuter's Telegraph Company in the East in transmitting news regarding war between Japan and China. From the beginning of the trouble over Corea this company has relied for its information upon an axed auctioner: in Shanghai, who is not a newspaper man, and doe: not reside in the district of the city where news is to be obtained promptly and accurately. This correspondent has apparently re-garded the war as a matter of triffing interest in Europe and America, as his despatches have been few and far between, as well as brief and belated. Reuler has had no other means than this of obtaining war news direct from the seat of operations. Whatever news his agency has sent out has been gathered at the foreign lega-tions in London. News received by the legations. which would naturally be sent out as local matter in London, has received foreign dates and been sent out as cable matter by Beuter's Telegraph (company, and although no London newspaper can be imposed upon by this operation, it is easy to foist this class of matter spon the American public through the Chicago organ-nation styling itself the "Associated Press," which scepts Reuter's despatches under Shanghai and Tokin dates as if they originated at these points, whereas in fact they emmate from the legations in London, and necessarily ere far behind the prompt and accurate despatches direct from the scat of war sectived by the Central News and the United Pre-The London newspapers have ceased to rely up-Reuter to any extent, and are glad to reprint the Cetrai News despatches after the United Press has he the full benefit of them for its American servic-London is thus ferced to wait for its Corean war new until it has been published in American Journals. The most conspicuous illustration of this state affairs is furnished by the accounts of the extra important battle of Ping-Yang. The United Pres-published in the newspapers throughout America of Monday, Sept. 17, long and detailed accounts of the great battle. The story appeared by the great battle. The story appeared in the early edition of the United Free afternoon papers, the papers sup-plied by the se-called "Associated Press," with it Reuter connection, having not a word until after ti United Press account had been published. Thismosting's London papers print over a column of the Central News account of the battle, and have only twelvilines credited to Renter.

The Central News has long been recognized as has ing superseded fleuter's organization, so far as Eng-lish and Continental news gathering is concerned

but a tradition still lingured that it was necessary t-rely upon Beuter for news of occurrences in remot parts of the world. This delusion is now wholly the pelled by the splendid "beat" scored by the Centr. News on the battle of Ping Yang, which is a fitting sequel to the achievements of the same agency is being the first to announce the declaration of war in Japan and the disgrace of Li Hung Chang. In all the schlevements the United Fress has shared, through in joint arrangement with the Central News. The stories which have for some time been in circu

lation regarding the decay of the Reuter organization have gained strength recently on account of the complete collapse of Reuter's Easiern service. The extent of the descriptation of the once famous agency can be estimated from the fact that the company's gashares are now sounded at E2 15c.

BARTLETT-PLATT.

A Judge of the Court of Appeals Married Miss Annie Richmond Platt, daughter of the

late William H. Platt of this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Judge Edward Theodors Hartlett of the Court of Appeals. The ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Bishop Falkner, Only about 100 invitations had been sent out. but hardly enough guests ventured through the driving rain storm to fill the first few pews. The



MRS. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

oride was given away by William H. Whiton There were no ushers. Victor Harris enter-tained the waiting guests with an organ recital, tained the waiting guests with an organ recital, and then ushered in the bride with the wedding march from "Lohengrin." Judge Bartbett deported from the etiquette of weddings by asking a married man, Carlos Rohl, the Argentine Consul-General, to be his best man. Mr. Rohl, who recently married the bride's sister, claims the distinction of being the Fourth married man in this country to act as a groomsman.

The bride were a travelling dress. There was no reception, but when Mr. Falkner had con-



cluded the ceremony the couple remained to receive the congratulations of the guests. These included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Loney, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Odell, Mrs. 6. Bruce Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Rohl, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marle, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Randolph St. George Walker.

Judge and Mrs. Bartlett left for a northern trip into the White Mountans and the Adirondacks. On Oct. 8 Judge Bartlett will take his seat when the Court of Appeals meets at Albany. The bride lived with her mother at 235 West Seventy-sixth street. She is the grand-daughter of Nathan C. Platt, who was a well-known merchant and banker of this city, and at one time City Chamberiain. When Judge and Mrs. Bartlett return to this city in November they will give a series of receptions at the Gerard in Forty-fourth street.

United Typothets Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19,-The United Ty others of America, in annual conventithis city, to-day adopted a recommendation that this city, to-day adopted a recommendation that the time-honored system of measurement of type by ems be displaced by a new method of measuring the actual letters in the matter. The greater part of the morning session was devoted to consideration of this topic. President Mc-Fetridge appointed Joseph J. Little of New York, Amos Pettibone of Chicago, and Harry P. Pears of Pittsburgh as a committee on Govern-ment printing. The Convention will elect offi-cers on Friday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAG-THIS DAY. Sun rises. . . 5 45 | Sun sets. . . 6 00 | Moon rises. 5 48 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook 11 07 | Gov. Jaland. 11 31 | Hell Gate. 1 20

Arrived-Wednesday, Sept. 18. Arrived - Wendran V. S. Servia, Ferruson, Queenstown, Sa Victoria, Blakoy, Algiera, Sa Bennohr, Clark, Algiera, Sa Genturion, Mouldon, Progreso, Sa Vigitancia, McIntesh, Havana, Sa Christian Johnsen, Deustad, Gibara, Sa Christian Johnsen, Deustad, Gibara, Sa Chryof Columbia, Davis, Norfolk, Sa Empress, Ferguson, Finitadelphia, Sa Cherokce, Bearse, Charleston, Sa Lizzle Henderson, Wiltets, Philadelphia, Ship Jan, Winters, Handurg, Bark Factolus, Banfield, Zangbar, [For tater arrivals see First Page.]

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ARRIVED OUT

Sa Veendam, from New York, at Rotterdam. Sa Henri Rieth, from New York, at Antwerp. Sa Huenaventura, from New York, at Queenst Sa Jastin, from New York, at Para. Sa Gailleo, from New York, at Para. Sa Comal, from New York, at Galveston.

SHORTED Se Belgenland, from New York for Antwerp, passed ha Colorado, from New York for Gravesend, off the Se Oranje Prince, from New York for Shields, passed Dunnet Hessi

SAILED FROM PORRION PORTS. Se Spree, from Southampton for New York, 25 Manifolm, from London for New York, 25 Manifolm, from Rotterdam for New York, 35 Powderham, from Motterdam for New York, 35 Powderham, from Mansatuis for New York, 36 American, from Mansatuis for New York, 36 Hewylius, from St. Lucin for New York, 36 Critic, from Dather for New York,

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa El Norte, from New Orleans for New York, Sa New Orleans, from Saw Orleans for New York, Sa Helmond, from Elchmond for New York, Sa H. F. Dimock, from Beston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. had To-day. Said To opposed. Cherokee, Charleston Maracatho, Curacou Ello Grande, Brunewick SALAMP RT. M.

	INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.	
	Due To-day.	
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	Due Philips, Sept. 21.	
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Zn	ue Suturday, Sept. 24.	
Mohawk Yemgases La Touraiue Paris Nasinyth Advance. Umbria Hildebrand	Hamburg Anotorian London Jurkometik Rayre Southampton M. Lucia Colon Quoristown Earleadors	Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1
D	me Sumiling, Soyd, 10%.	
Anchoria Ansterdam Nonstria Determy n Jeanner Castria	Moville Roftenlam tabratlar Moville Paropiro St Linca	Sept. 11
D D	ne Monday, Sept. 24.	
Hypatia Wiffeaind Spair Werkendam	Liverpool Georgian Shirkis Hremen Bournampton Rotterdam	80 pt 12 No pt 12
	or Furning, Sept. 25.	
ATTITUDE IN OPPE	Hamburg Blo Janeiro La Gusyra	Market 5.9

Baking Powder list." Only a rounded

spoonful is required, of Cleveland's Baking Powder heaping spoonful.

TO MARRY A RUSSIAN PRINCE.

Mins Sunte Whittier to Become Princoss Belloweisky in Paris To-day. To-day another American girl will become the rife of a titled European. The bride will be

Miss Susie Whittier, daughter of Gen. Charles A. Whittier, formerly of Boston, but now of this sciaky of Russia, whose mother was a sister of Gen. Skobeloff. scisky of Rinssia, winse mother was a sister of Gen. Skobeloff.

In the summer of 1803 Miss Whittier was one of the belies of Newport. She and her sister and brother have been abroad this summer. She comes of an old Massachusetts family of conservative Protestants. Her father gave his consent to the marriage with refused and the consent to the marriage with refused whittier has become a convert to the Greek Church, and the ceremony will take place in the Greek chapel in Paris. Miss Evelyn Burden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Towneaud Burden, and Miss Polly Whittier, the bride's sister, will be bridesmade. Frince Belloselsky's family owns valuable properties in and about St. Petersburg. Miss Whittler will probably become a member of the Car's court.

MARRIED.

GRIFFIN DE FOREST, on Sept. 19, at the residence of her brother, S. K. de Forest, Islip, L. L., by the Rev. Ralph L. Brydges, Dr. Henry A. Griffin of New York to Helen de Forest.

DIED.

BONNELL, Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sept. 19, William Ellingwood Donnell, in the 53d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HI BRARD. Luther Prescott Hubbard, at Green wich, Conn., Sept. 18, 1894, in his 87th year, uncrai on Friday at 2:30, from his late residence. HEALY, -At Brewster, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1894, Pat-rick Healy, father of the Rev. R. J. Healy and Dr. D. J. Healy; deceased also grandfather of the Rev.

C. J. Crowley. Coaches will meet funeral Friday, at 10:30 A. M., at Grand Central Station. Interment in Calvary.

PEARCE. Tuesday morning, Sept. 18, George W. Pearco, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-neral services, at his late residence, 185 West 70th st., on Thursday evening at Sociock. Interment ROBITZEK, At 875 Forest av., on Sept. 18, The-resa Robitzek, wife of David Robitzek, aged 67 years and 10 months.

tice of funeral hereafter. SWAN.—At Great Barrington, Mass., Sept. 18, 1894. Mamie Kingsley Swan, wife of Samuel H. Swan and daughter of the late Wm. C. Kingsley of Brooklyn. Belaities and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 176 Washing-ton park, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 21, at 2

o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. A .- KENSICO CEMETERY, Harlem Rabiroso, 49
minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private
station at entrance. Office, 16 East 41d st. Telephone
call, 506 95th.

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